

STO

6. Prohibition of sale.
If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption
France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly
taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.
The proud Dueña, full of wrathful spite
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*
Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in
my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a
sin. *South's Sermons.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to op-
pose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing
of ungodliness. *Rogeri.*
8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated.
You would play upon me, you would seem to know my
stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakespeare.*
Blest are those,
Whole blood and judgment are so well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what *stop* she please. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milt. Par. Leg.*
The found
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volent touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of
stops on their tibias; which shews the little foundation that
such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a
classical author, have determined the precise shape of the an-
cient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes,
strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.
The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth
to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it
will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher
they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in music.
Th' organ-found a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears fill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet ill-plac'd
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*
- STOPECOCK. *n. f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out
liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivell
like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to
the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*
- STOPEPAGE. *n. f.* [*stop* and *page*.] The act of stopping; the state
of being stopp'd.
The effects are a stoppage of circulation by too great a
weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot.*
The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in
the stomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- STOPPLE, or STOPPER. *n. f.* [*stop* and *stopper*.] That by which any
hole or the mouth of any vessel is fill'd up.
Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough
ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor
come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*
There were no shutts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any
loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle
murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*
- STORAX TREE. *n. f.* [*styrax*, Latin.]
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and
cut into several segments, out of whose flower-cup rises the
pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower:
this afterwards becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, including one
or two seeds in hard shells. *Miller.*
2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum,
and sweet *storax*. *Exodus xxiv. 15.*
- STORE. *n. f.* [*stora*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and
is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stora*,
Danish; *stora*, Islandick, is *great*. The Teutonic dialects
nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]
Large number; large quantity; plenty.
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quan-
tity of treasure. *Bacon.*

STO

- None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up higher like aereal vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when fin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Leg.*
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*.
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.
We liv'd
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*
These, goddess, thee, Britannia's life adores:
How has the oft exhausted all her *stores*,
How oft in fields of death thy presence fought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *stores*. *Thomson.*
3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.
Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among
my treasures? *Deutr. xxxii. 34.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*
4. Storehouse; magazine.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adust, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*
- STORGE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.
What floods of treasure have flow'd into Europe by that
action, for the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty
times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store*
treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- TO STORE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To furnish; to replenish.
Wife Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,
That succour each to other might afford. *Danham.*
Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*
2. To stock against a future time.
Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they
were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but
others said the enemy were but barely *stor'd* with victuals,
and therefore could not long hold out. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*
One having *stor'd* a pond of four acres with carp, tench,
and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years
end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two
pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Holt.*
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas
got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of
ideas, which it call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
To *store* the vessel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roly wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To lay up; to hoard.
Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in
and *stor'd* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*
STORHOUSE. *n. f.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury;
place in which things are hoarded and deposited against a fu-
ture time.
By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is
a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom
and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this
kind barely necessary. *Holker.*
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*
Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with
grain! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyp-
tians. *Gen. xli. 56.*
- To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethæan flood can wash away.
My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Parad. Ret.*
The image of God was replem'd in man's practical
understanding, namely that *storehouse* of the soul, in which
are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
- As many different sounds as can be made by single articula-
tions, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Held.*
- STORER. *n. f.* [*from store*.] One who lays up.
STORIED. *adj.* [*from story*.] Adorned with historical pictures.
Let my due feet never fall
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antique pillar mally proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

STO

- Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *story'd* halls invade. *Pope.*
- STORK. *n. f.* [*stork*, Saxon.] A bird of passage famous for
the regularity of its departure.
Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents,
frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were
not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head
and thighs black: it sits for thirty days and lays but four eggs.
Formerly they would not eat the *stork*; but at present it is
much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh: they go away
in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*
The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*
- STORKBILL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STORM. *n. f.* [*storm*, Welsh; *sturm*, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch;
storm, Italian.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser.*
We hear this fearful *storm*. *Shakespeare.*
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*.
Them the upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop too far and *storm* to nigh. *Milton.*
Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*. *Milton.*
Then slay my child! *storms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh, beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*
2. Assault on a fortified place.
How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor lack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.
Whilt I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England flame black *storm*. *Shakespeare.*
- Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or
present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we
all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question
what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally,
fensively, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Holker.*
- TO STORM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town.
There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove defended in almighty gold. *Pope.*
- TO STORM. *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests.
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds, *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*
- STORMY. *adj.* [*from storm*.]
1. Tempestuous.
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison's Italy.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*
2. Violent; passionate.
The *stormy* sultan rages at our stay. *Irene.*
- STORY. *n. f.* [*storia*, Saxon; *storia*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian;
storia, Italian.]
1. History; account of things past.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three
sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of
the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
These I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story* which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*
To king Artaxerxes, thy servants Rathumnus the *story*-
writer, and Smellius the scribe. *Esdr. ii. 17.*
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient
stories, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded up-
on the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some
light miscarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now so
utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name;
nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in
the *story*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleure, a monument erect-
ed by the republic of Bern, tells us the *story* of an English-
man not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
These fables and farts, would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Author'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STO

- This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, fayrs, and the nymphs their dames;
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Danham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I
found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came
to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [*stori*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, as well as irre-
gular forms, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts.
Wotton.
- Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raise a house about two *stories*; and ad ushelf
A lyric ode would flate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*
- TO STORY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To tell a story.
1. To tell in history; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather
than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous to blow up
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse, tell
Of dire chimera's and enchanted isles, *Milton.*
And rifted rocks; whole entrance leads to hell.
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes,
that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big,
that no man could grasp one of them about with both his arms.
Wikins.
- Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal
gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the differ-
ence of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be natu-
rally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like
structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to
its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STORYTELLER. *n. f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales;
An historian. In contempt.
In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd to soon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious
storytellers. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- STOVE. *n. f.* [*stova*, Islandick; a fire place; *stovoa*, Saxon;
stove, French; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish
with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows
congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them
home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and
flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth
nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and
sides of the grotto's, which are usually so hot as to serve for
natural *stoves* or sweating vaults. *Woodward.*
- The most proper place for uncton is a *stove*. *Wise man.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is commu-
nicated.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house
kindle some charcoals, and when they have done smooking,
put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the
middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Evelyn.*
- TO STOVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To keep warm in a house
artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November,
take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon
trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram
warm set. *Bacon.*
- TO STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.
2. For *stound*. *Spenser.*
- STOUND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.
Begin and end the bitter-baleful *stounds*,
It less than that I fear. *Fair. Queen.*
The fox his copsemate founds,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stounds*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Hubbard.*
2. Astonishment; amazement.
Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Goy.*
3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR. *n. f.* [*stora*, Runick, a battle; *stour*, Saxon, to dis-
turb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr. *Fairy Queen.*